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CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

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*Boundaries and
Procedures for Modification*

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HARMON H. GOLDSTONE
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NEW YORK CITY • MARCH 1968

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CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

2 LAFAYETTE STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10007

March 1968

This booklet gives the boundaries of the City's 62 Community Planning Districts. It also describes the process by which the Planning Commission set these boundaries and discusses the role and purposes of the planning boards.

The new planning boards can become a cornerstone of enlightened citizen participation, bridging the gap between the citizen and his City government.

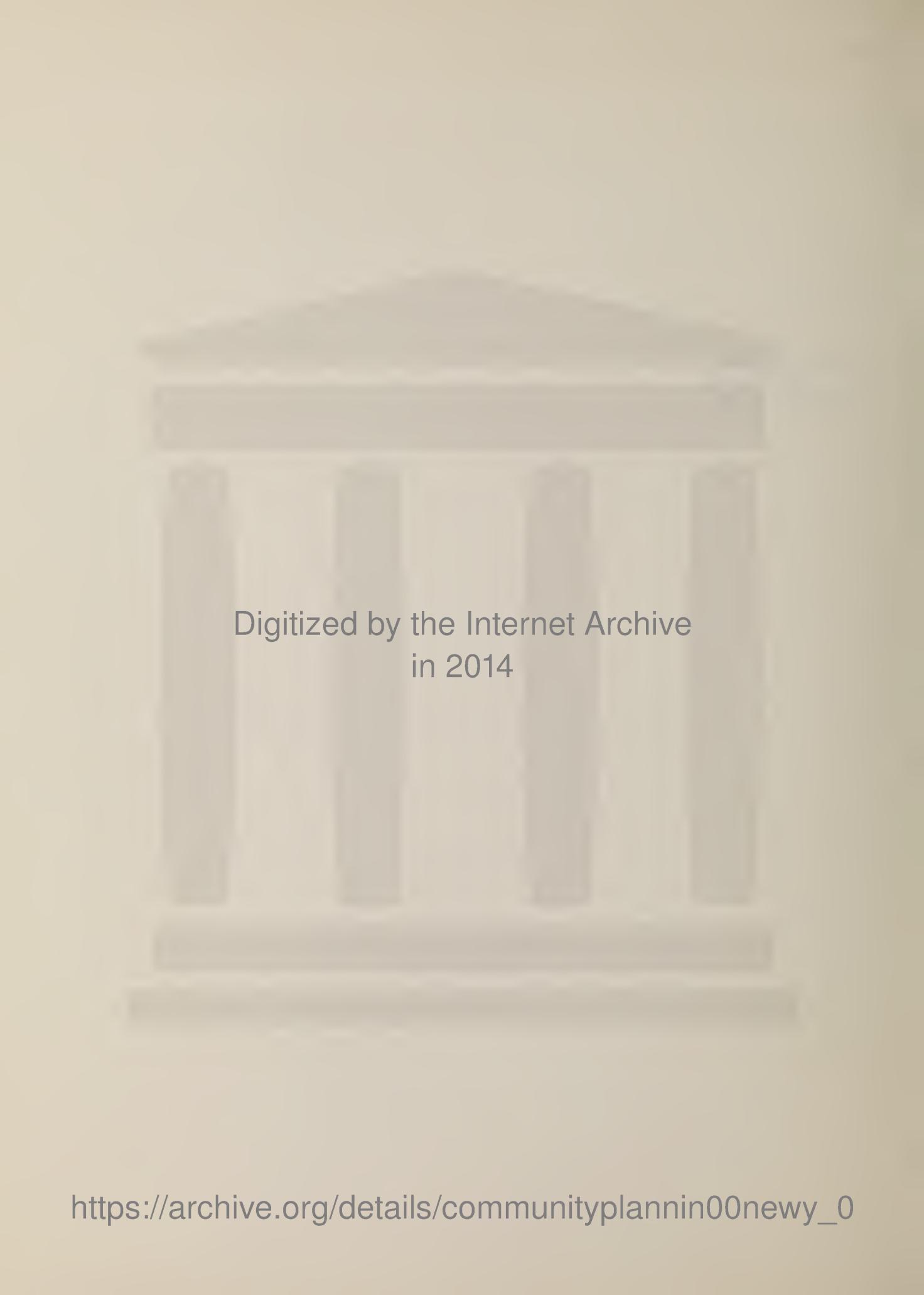
The Planning Commission will work closely with the community planning boards. I look forward to an increasingly productive relationship with them.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Donald H. Elliott".

Donald H. Elliott
Chairman

CPD

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COMMUNITY PLANNING DISTRICTS AND COMMUNITY PLANNING BOARDS

The City Planning Commission on March 1, 1968 adopted a map delineating 62 community planning districts, and today establishes procedures for modifying this map in the future.

The community planning districts became an official part of the City's governmental structure on March 1, in accordance with Section 83 of the City Charter. Community planning boards in these districts will advise elected and appointed officials and their staffs on matters relating to their districts.

The Commission will coordinate its work with the new community boards. The Comprehensive Plan, to be published later in 1968, will contain detailed information on each of the districts. A new Office of Local Area Planning was established within the Department of City Planning early in 1967. Part of its function is to provide community planning boards with technical assistance.

With the assistance of each community planning board, local developmental plans will be periodically revised. As part of this process, we will ask for annual statements from the boards on local goals, problems, opportunities and priorities. The districts will become the units for collection of new data and analysis. As partners in the planning process, the boards can bridge the gap between a centralized government and the City's neighborhoods. The boards can provide an effective means for the local citizen to participate in the development of his community and City.

To operate most efficiently, the boards should be broadly representative of the communities they serve. The present Charter limitations on the size, composition and method of appointment makes this difficult to achieve.

The boards should be larger than the five to nine members presently allowed. The provisions restricting membership solely to residents should be changed to allow businessmen, representatives of local institutions and others with a vital stake in an area's future to serve alongside of community residents.

The Charter provides that the Borough Presidents make all appointments to the community planning boards. This should be changed to provide for ap-

pointment by the Mayor or one-third of the members each by the Borough President, City Councilmen of the district and the Mayor.

Provisions also should be made to require maximum feasible referral of items coming before the City Planning Commission to the boards for advisory opinions.

The boards will deal with many matters affecting their communities. Staff of this department will be available to the boards, when they consider matters within the jurisdiction of the Commission.

On December 19, 1967, the Chairman of the Planning Commission requested that the deadline for adopting the Community Planning District map be extended from January 1, 1968 to March 1, 1968, in hopes that the above recommended changes concerning composition, appointment and responsibilities of the boards could be made before the community planning district lines were promulgated. Unfortunately, it has proven impossible to accomplish this before the existing March 1 deadline.

The Planning Commission, however, still feels it is absolutely essential that these changes be made in the interest of more effective local participation in city government. These changes must be approved by the City Council and then either by the State Legislature or by popular referendum. We urge prompt action to resolve these important issues.

These changes may logically require that certain boundaries be altered. We will consider such modifications at the appropriate time.

The Commission also recognizes the difficulties facing elected officials who must determine if they will be bound by the decisions of the advisory boards on which they sit; this difficulty will be compounded if the officials also appoint some of the board members.

The Planning Commission appreciates the support and constructive suggestions received from many officials, civic organizations and public spirited citizens. They have been helpful in developing the map and in formulating the procedures for modifying it.*

*A separate statement by Commissioner Spatt relating to certain topics discussed in this section is appended.

HISTORIC PERSPECTIVE

Changing neighborhoods have been characteristic of New York. From its beginnings, the City has consisted of a dynamic diversity of peoples, tongues, customs, national backgrounds and beliefs existing in proximity to each other. This diversity has been one of the great strengths of New York.

A major social function of New York has been to provide newcomers with opportunities to improve their status. This upward mobility caused constant neighborhood changes. As immigrants raised their incomes, they moved to better neighborhoods.

Many advocates of district planning boards have believed that the growth, mobility and changing character of the City's population resulted in the erosion of community identity.

In 1947, the Citizens Union proposed dividing New York City into districts "for more orderly planning and decentralization of municipal services and community development." The report recommended grouping City services in one location in each district and anticipated that each district would develop its own plan in cooperation with the City Planning Commission.

In 1950 the City Planning Commission, in a "Memorandum on Planning Districts for the City of New York," modified the recommendations of the Citizens Union. The Commission proposed 66 districts, intended as "logical units for the planning of schools, housing, hospitals, libraries, playgrounds, local street systems and other public facilities as well as for consideration of land use and zoning patterns."

In 1951 the Manhattan Borough President named a Community Planning Council, consisting of 15 to 20 members, for each of the 12 Manhattan districts generally suggested by the City Planning Commission. The Councils, later called Local Planning Boards, advised the Borough President on local matters; they were also asked to consider the needs of the City as a whole. The Manhattan boards have had a productive relationship with the City Planning Commission since their establishment.

Some years thereafter interim district boundaries and local planning boards were announced by the other Borough Presidents: the Bronx, 14 boards in 1963; Brooklyn, 7 boards in 1963; Queens, 13 boards in 1966; and Richmond, 4 boards in 1966.

The new City Charter, adopted November 1961, mandated division of the City into "community dis-

trict planning boards" for each district. The Planning Commission was given until January 1, 1968, later amended to March 1, 1968, to delineate the boundaries of these new community districts. The framers of the charter wished to build into the machinery of municipal government the means by which people in every locality could directly share in the decisions affecting the welfare of their area.

The full text of the relevant section, on which today's action is based, reads:

Section 83. "The City Planning Commission not later than March first, nineteen hundred sixty-eight shall prepare and adopt, and, from time to time modify, a map of community districts within each borough.

a. "Such districts shall coincide, so far as feasible, with the historic communities from which the City has developed and shall be suitable as districts to be used for the planning of community life within the City."

Section 84. "a. After the City Planning Commission has adopted a map pursuant to Section eighty-three hereof, there shall be a community district planning board for each of the community districts. Such board consists of the councilmen elected from the borough in which such community district lies and the members of the council within whose councilmanic district such community district lies in whole or in part and not less than five nor more than nine members appointed by the Borough President. Members of such boards appointed by the Borough President shall serve at his pleasure and without compensation and shall be resident of the community district for which they are appointed.

b. Each such board shall:

1. Advise the Borough President in respect to any matter relating to the development or welfare of its district and any matter which may be referred to it by him.
2. On request or on its own initiative advise the City Planning Commission and the Borough Improvement Board in respect to any matter within the jurisdiction of the Commission relating to its district." (Chapter IV)

Section 191(b). "The Director of City Planning shall: Provide to the community district planning boards, when established, such staff assistance as he may determine."

SURVEY ON BOUNDARY CRITERIA

The Charter does not define "historic communities" and does not elaborate on "the planning of community life within the City."

These phrases required definition. It was also felt that the community district boundaries should be drawn with a common and unifying set of criteria.

During the summer of 1966 the Commission surveyed public officials and civic organizations for their thoughts on criteria for mapping community district boundaries.

About 500 persons participated in the evaluation and 40 persons spoke on the subject at a hearing on September 28, 1966.

Administrative Service Districts:

Nearly all felt present administrative districts — such as fire, police, health — should not be taken into account. A considerable number thought that the boundaries of administrative districts should be re-examined after establishment of community district boundaries.

Historical Factors:

A large majority identified the popular name of a district with its historic background. Most respondents thought "serious attention" should be given to preserving popularly named districts.

Population and Statistical Factors:

City-wide organizations advocated that boundaries follow census tracts or health areas. Borough organizations disagreed. There was no agreement on population criteria.

Political Factors:

The Borough President, several Councilmen and representatives of local planning boards from Queens urged use of the Councilmanic districts as mandatory criteria. However, the office of one Queens councilman objected to the inclusion of Councilmanic districts as a possible criterion, saying this would be contrary to the Charter guidelines. City-wide organizations and other borough respondents also rejected use of Councilmanic districts.

Existing Unofficial Community Planning Boards:

Bronx, Manhattan and Richmond speakers asked that present boundaries be retained. Richmond spokesmen said district boundaries should be set by the Borough President. Manhattan and Bronx witnesses acknowledged the need for minor changes. City-wide organizations thought Bronx and Manhattan unofficial lines could be retained with minor modifications.

Physical and Topographical Factors:

Almost all those surveyed said physical and topographical factors should be required criteria.

CONSIDERATION OF CRITERIA

The opinions expressed in the survey and at the hearing were carefully reviewed. The Commission examined the maps of all decentralized municipal departments. In view of the wide discrepancies among these districts, as well as the opinions expressed in the survey and at the public hearing, no attempt was made to match community districts with existing administrative service districts.

It was agreed that districts should be identified by popularly used names, but recognized that this criterion could not be consistently applied. Some "named" areas are small, isolated pockets; others refer to historic communities that no longer exist. Some have shifted with population movement. Also, central sections of communities have changed less than their peripheries. Public and private facilities frequently serve larger areas than the "historic community."

While the Commission agreed that it would be helpful if the new districts could conform to existing statistical districts, maps prepared using existing health areas and census tracts produced odd shapes unrelated to any other criteria.

Census tracts are under review for the 1970 Census. After the 1970 Census tracts are firmly estab-

lished, revisions in community planning district lines may be appropriate. The use of computers now enables a wide range of selective census data to be made available without regard to census tract boundaries.

It might be useful if all districts had approximately equal population. However, population-based boundaries would be artificial. They could not reflect the intangible feeling of "community." And communities equal in population would not necessarily be equal in need. As a compromise, the Commission decided that the number of districts in the four most populous boroughs should not exceed one for each 125,000 residents. In Richmond the Commission set four districts as a maximum. The Commission further stipulated that no district should exceed 300,000 persons.

The Commission recognized that, though districts not following Councilmanic lines might place a burden on Councilmen, the Charter clearly did not intend the districts to be identical with these lines or it could simply have said so.

The Commission held that physical and topographic features which separate communities should become boundaries. Preferably districts should not have unusual contours or isolated areas.

MAPPING OF COMMUNITY BOUNDARIES

The final map of community planning districts delineates hundreds of boundary streets. The justification for each boundary is primarily of local interest and not discussed in this report.

Prior to adoption of the present map, the Commission prepared a tentative map of community planning districts and held six hearings on it.

During these public hearings, a number of policies were advocated which relate to the boundaries approved March 1.

Councilmanic Districts:

In the preparation of the adopted map careful attention was given to Councilmanic district boundaries. In Manhattan there is the poorest match between community and Councilmanic districts. Any effort to rearrange boundaries would result in a serious violation of other criteria. Staten Island has only one Councilmanic district. Some community district lines in the Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens match Councilmanic districts.

Joint Interest Areas:

Fear was expressed that jurisdiction of "Joint Interest" areas would be lost to all but the contiguous boards. Many "Joint Interest" areas, such as Central Park, have City-wide significance. The Commission hopes that concern with such facilities will not be limited to the boards in districts which border "Joint Interest" areas. Such City-wide facilities are explicitly the concern of all community planning boards.

There are also "Joint Interest" areas of generally local significance, such as Claremont Park in the Bronx or St. Nicholas Park in Manhattan. Public decisions concerning such facilities should involve all boards in contiguous districts.

Existing Unofficial Community Planning Board Boundaries:

The Charter clearly assigns the responsibility for preparing and adopting a map of community districts to the City Planning Commission. In many instances boundaries of unofficial planning boards were retained where they met the established criteria. Sometimes changes in the district have occurred since the

unofficial lines were established. For example, new development in the Soundview-Bruckner area of the Bronx has joined the eastern and western sections of the peninsula. Previously each section had a separate board; now one district serves the area. Anticipated developmental changes were also taken into consideration. Such broad planning considerations were taken into account in the final mapping of districts for Richmond.

Health Areas and Census Tracts:

While computers can be programmed to produce district estimates on census information, there is a wealth of information collected since the late 1920's on the 350 health areas, much of which cannot be made available on a community district basis. It may be advisable in the future for the Commission to involve all the community planning boards in examining health area and census tract boundaries to determine how these may be combined for community district statistical units.

Membership:

A variety of recommendations concerning the number of members on each board, the method of selection, the qualifications for membership and other changes in the present Charter provisions are legally a legislative concern. The Planning Commission's stand on these issues is made clear earlier in this report.

Joint and City-wide Meetings of the Boards:

Many public decisions may be the concern of more than one board, such as the selection of high school, hospital, police precinct and fire department sites. In such instances, a mechanism for joint consideration should be developed.

Administrative Service Districts:

A variety of suggestions have been made for municipal departments with decentralized districts to conform their boundaries with the community planning districts. The question is outside the province of the Commission's jurisdiction, but the Commission feels such coterminous districting should be explored.

PROCEDURES FOR MODIFYING BOUNDARIES

The Charter provides that the Commission shall "from time to time, modify" the map of community districts. The step by step procedures for modifying the map of community districts shall be:

- A. Requests for modification of boundaries, the creation of additional districts or the combination of districts into larger entities shall be reviewed by the Commission to determine whether the proposed changes meet criteria for districts and boundaries.
 - B. If the City Planning Commission thinks a proposed change in district boundaries conforms with adopted criteria, the local community planning board or boards whose districts would be affected, shall be asked to conduct a local public hearing.
 - C. Changes may also be initiated by the Planning Commission. All public hearings conducted by the Planning Commission shall be noticed and advertised in the same manner as provided in the New York City Charter, Sections 197, 199 and 200. The boards affected will be asked to conduct a local public hearing when such modifications are initiated by the City Planning Commission.
 - D. Public hearings on district boundary changes conducted by local community planning boards shall be scheduled so that at least two weeks notice in writing is given to local community organizations, councilmen, the Borough President, the Mayor and the Chairman of the City Planning Commission.
 - E. When a proposed change is initiated by a local community planning board, the request is to be accompanied by the opinions of all contiguous boards.
 - F. After its public hearing on a proposed boundary change, the local board shall forward to the City Planning Commission a record of the proceedings with statements and documents submitted by witnesses.
 - G. Following the receipt of the public hearing proceedings with statements and documents submitted by witnesses, the City Planning Commission shall make known its decision following its own public hearing.
 - H. Should the local community planning board fail to hold a properly noticed public hearing or fail to submit the proceedings of the hearing to the Planning Commission within 60 days, the Commission shall be free to take whatever action it deems appropriate.
- The criteria for evaluating proposed changes in district boundaries, as far as possible, should conform to these guidelines:
- No district shall contain more than 300,000 residents.
 - There shall be no more than four districts in Richmond until the population exceeds 625,000.
 - The number of districts in The Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan and Queens shall not exceed the borough population divided by 125,000.
 - The districts shall be suitable for the planning of community life.
 - District boundaries shall not separate cohesive local neighborhoods.
 - A district as a whole and/or its sub-areas shall be known by popularly used names.
 - Topographical and/or permanent land use features such as parks, expressways, rivers, or steep hills which are communication barriers shall be used as district boundaries.
 - Districts shall not have unusual contours or isolated land pockets.
 - The districts as a whole shall coincide, so far as feasible with the City's historic communities.
 - Statistical units such as census tracts and health areas, administrative service districts such as fire battalion districts and political districts such as Councilmanic districts, to the degree feasible, shall be taken into account in the delineation of district boundaries.
 - Where public parks, waterways, major governmental installations, and similar land uses border two or more districts they shall be "Joint Interest Areas."
 - Both sides of the streets which are district boundaries shall be shared by the contiguous districts.

STATEMENT OF COMMISSIONER BEVERLY MOSS SPATT

I disagree with the Planning Commission's statement on community district planning boards in two areas: 1) appointment procedure, 2) method of accomplishing the changes.

Appointment Procedures

The Charter now mandates that the Borough Presidents appoint all members of community planning boards. The Planning Commission is recommending the appointment of the members by the Mayor, or one-third of the members each by the Borough President, Councilmen of the district and the Mayor.

I believe that planning board members should be appointed by a single elected official — the Borough President. Three-way appointment will undermine the Planning Commission's criteria for establishing planning board lines. The criteria were purposefully established to maintain the cohesiveness of local neighborhoods, to coincide as far as possible with historic communities and to be suitable for the planning of community life. Since councilmanic districts are not coterminous with planning districts, some councilmen will appoint members of several boards; others will be less fortunate. Squabbles over the "spoils" will inevitably result in changing planning board lines to conform to councilmanic lines. The neighborhood concept of the boards will be lost forever.

Other problems rise with three-way appointment. Who will appoint the planning board administrative staff? If the tripartite pattern is followed, perhaps each official will be given a piece of the action! The result will be administrative chaos — a staff selected by three different elected officials, with different lines of communications and different loyalties.

Certainly the three-way appointment is political accommodation not public consideration.

The Charter now provides for council membership on the planning boards. The O'Connor bill, if revised in line with the Joint Committee's* recommendation would provide for liaison between the Mayor and the planning boards and would require the Borough Presidents to consult with the Mayor and affected Councilmen *prior* to appointment of planning board members. These procedures will ensure that board members represent all points of view without the adverse effects which flow from three-way appointment.

The present informal boards appointed by the Bor-

ough Presidents, some of which have been in existence since 1951, are generally operating well. Much of the knowledge and experience of present board members will be lost under a system of three-way appointment. By trifurcating the boards, at the very beginning, we are vitiating a meaningful planning role for the community district planning boards.

Method of Accomplishing the Change:

A second question is that of Home Rule. The City is intending to make these Charter changes by action of the State Legislature via a home rule request. However, the City Charter provides that the City, itself, may make these changes via a local law and a public referendum.

It is interesting to note that the cry of "Home Rule" is heard loud and clear when the City does not want the State to do something the State plans to do. But who cries "Home Rule" when the City requests the State to do something the City could and should do itself? The Administration has consistently stated that the City must be the sole body to act on matters concerning its own affairs and government and that the citizens must fully participate in this process. Nonetheless, here we have a City recommendation substituting State action for home rule and bypassing the vote of the very people affected by the proposed substantive governmental change.

Conclusion:

I strongly urge the adoption of the O'Connor Bill (Intro. #26) as modified by the Joint Committee of Citizens Union and Citizens' Housing and Planning Council. It would provide for appointment of planning board members by a single elected official — the Borough President; increased membership; elimination of the residency requirement; mandatory referral to the Boards by the City Planning Commission of matters concerning their areas; fund allocations; and office space.

As the O'Connor Bill makes no Charter change in the appointment procedure, neither a referendum nor State action would be required — only a local law.

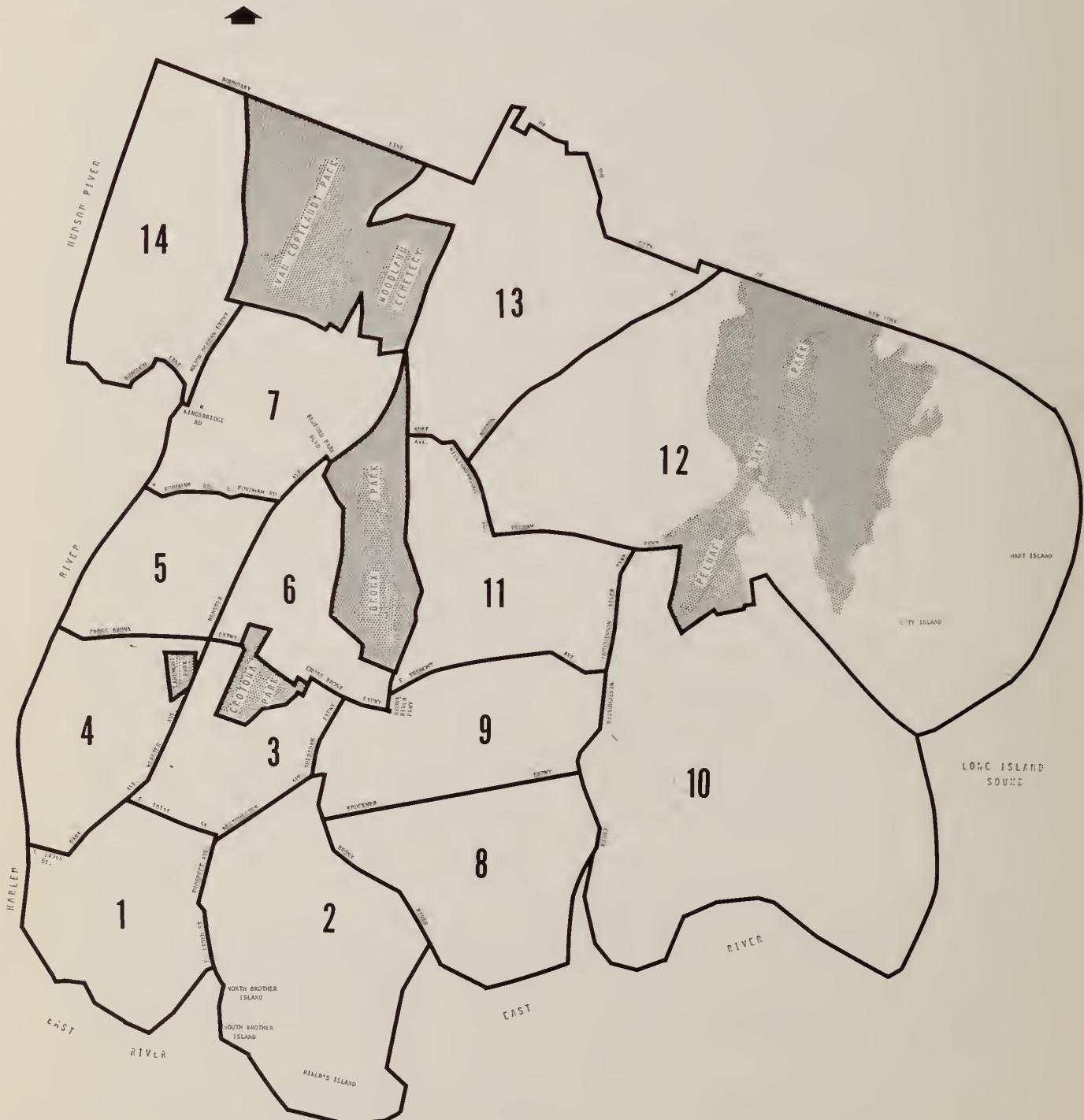
It is of extreme importance that the City Council actively consider the O'Connor Bill which is already pending before the Committee on Codification.

*Joint Committee of Citizens Union and Citizen's Housing and Planning Council. I endorse the recommendations made by this committee.

COMMUNITY PLANNING DISTRICTS THE BRONX

Adopted by the City Planning Commission
March 1, 1968

 Joint Interest Areas



Adopted Boundaries of **BRONX** Community Planning Districts

District 1

North: East 149 Street, Park Avenue, East 161 Street
East: Prospect Avenue, East 149 Street, East River
South: East River
West: Harlem River

District 2

North: Westchester Avenue
East: Bronx River
South: East River (District includes Rikers Island, North Brother Island, South Brother Island)
West: East 149 Street, Prospect Avenue

District 3

North: Cross Bronx Expressway, Crotona Park, Cross Bronx Expressway
East: Sheridan Expressway, Westchester Avenue
South: East 161 Street
West: Park Avenue, Webster Avenue

District 4

North: Cross Bronx Expressway
East: Webster Avenue, Claremont Park, Webster Avenue, Park Avenue
South: East 149 Street
West: Harlem River

District 5

North: West Fordham Road, East Fordham Road
East: Webster Avenue
South: Cross Bronx Expressway
West: Harlem River

District 6

North: Bedford Park Boulevard, Bronx Park
East: Bronx River Parkway
South: Cross Bronx Expressway, Crotona Park, Cross Bronx Expressway
West: Webster Avenue

District 7

North: Van Cortlandt Park and Woodlawn Cemetery
East: Bronx Park, Bedford Park Boulevard, Webster Avenue
South: East Fordham Road, West Fordham Road
West: Harlem River, Bronx-Manhattan Borough Line, West Kingsbridge Road, Major Deegan Expressway

District 8

North: Bruckner Expressway (Bruckner Boulevard)
East: Westchester Creek
South: East River
West: Bronx River

District 9

North: Cross Bronx Expressway, Bronx River Parkway, East Tremont Avenue
East: Westchester Creek
South: Bruckner Expressway (Bruckner Boulevard)
West: Bronx River, Westchester Avenue, Sheridan Expressway

District 10

North: Pelham Parkway, Pelham Bay Park
East: Long Island Sound
South: East River
West: Westchester Creek, Hutchinson River Parkway

District 11

North: Adee Avenue, Williamsbridge Road, Pelham Parkway
East: Hutchinson River Parkway
South: East Tremont Avenue
West: Bronx River Parkway, Bronx Park

District 12

North: City Line
East: Pelham Bay Park (District includes City Island and Hart Island)
South: Pelham Parkway, Williamsbridge Road
West: Boston Road

District 13

North: City Line
East: Boston Road
South: Williamsbridge Road, Adee Avenue
West: Bronx Park, Woodlawn Cemetery and Van Cortlandt Park

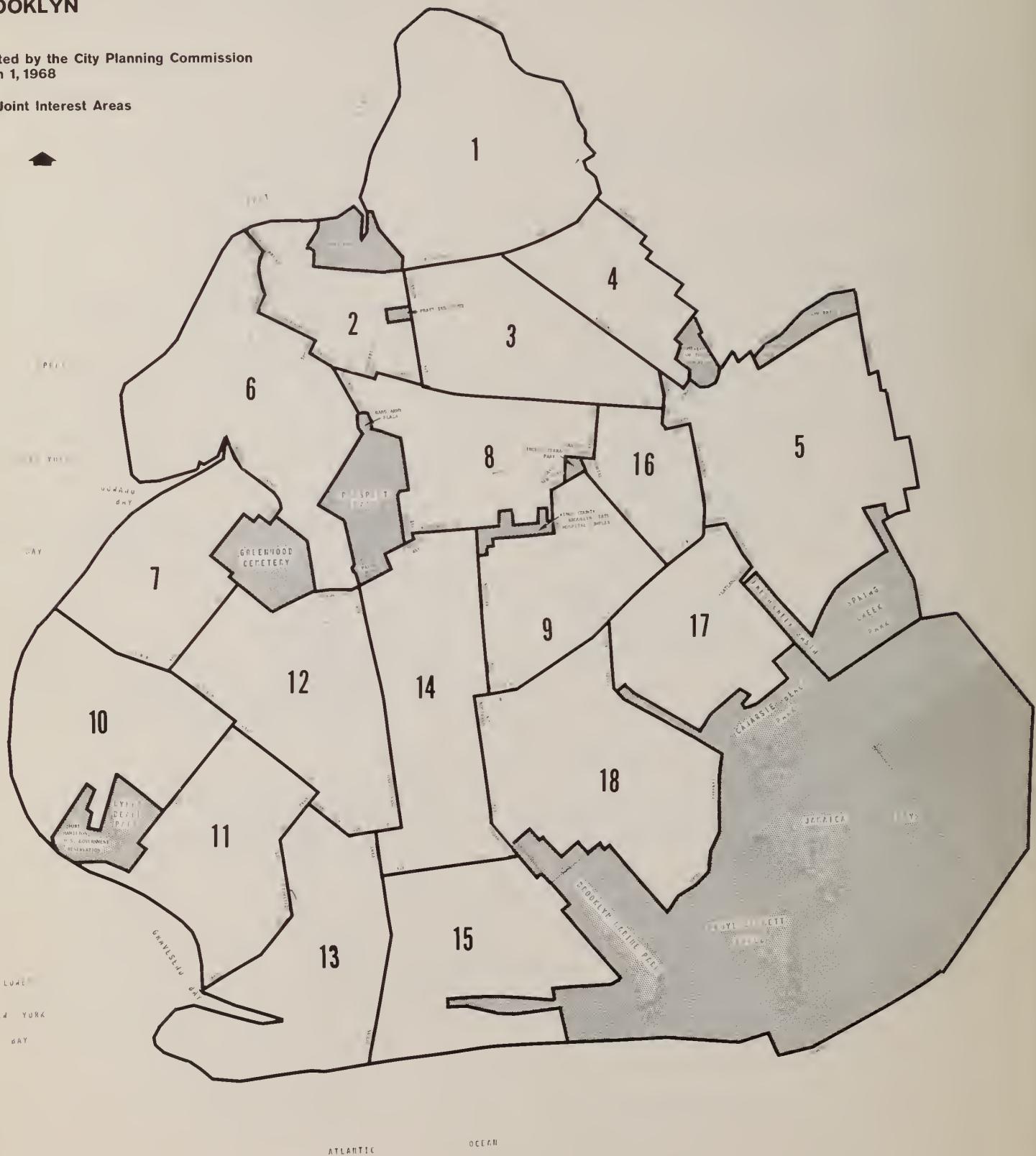
District 14

North: City Line
East: Van Cortlandt Park, Major Deegan Expressway, West Kingsbridge Road
South: Bronx-Manhattan Borough Line
West: Hudson River

COMMUNITY PLANNING DISTRICTS

BROOKLYN

**Adopted by the City Planning Commission
March 1, 1968**



Adopted Boundaries of **BROOKLYN** Community Planning Districts

District 1

North: Brooklyn-Queens Borough Line
East: Brooklyn-Queens Borough Line
South: Flushing Avenue
West: Brooklyn Navy Yard, East River

District 2

North: East River, Brooklyn Navy Yard
East: Classon Avenue, Pratt Institute, Classon Avenue
South: Atlantic Avenue, Vanderbilt Avenue, Pacific Street
West: Third Avenue, Schermerhorn Street, Court Street, Fulton Street, Front Street, Brooklyn Bridge

District 3

North: Flushing Avenue
East: Broadway, Stone Avenue
South: Atlantic Avenue
West: Classon Avenue

District 4

North: Flushing Avenue
East: Brooklyn-Queens Borough Line
South: Cemetery of the Evergreens, Conway Street
West: Broadway

District 5

North: Broadway, Conway Street, Cemetery of the Evergreens, Brooklyn-Queens Borough Line, Highland Park; and National, Salem Field, Cypress Hills, Maimonides, and Mt. Hope Cemeteries
East: Brooklyn-Queens Borough Line
South: Spring Creek Park
West: Fresh Creek Basin extended to Flatlands Avenue, Flatlands Avenue, Louisiana Avenue, Linden Boulevard, Van Sinderen Avenue, Liberty Avenue, Stone Avenue

District 6

North: Brooklyn Bridge, Front Street, Fulton Street, Court Street, Schermerhorn Street, Third Avenue, Pacific Street, Flatbush Avenue
East: Grand Army Plaza, Prospect Park and Parade Grounds
South: Caton Avenue, Greenwood Cemetery, Seventh Avenue, Prospect Expressway
West: Gowanus Bay, Upper New York Bay, East River

District 7

North: Prospect Expressway
East: Seventh Avenue, Greenwood Cemetery, Eighth Avenue
South: Long Island Rail Road
West: Upper New York Bay, Gowanus Bay

District 8

North: Pacific Street, Vanderbilt Avenue, Atlantic Avenue
East: Ralph Avenue, Eastern Parkway, Lincoln Terrace Park, East New York Avenue, Utica Avenue
South: Kings County-Brooklyn State Hospital Complex, Winthrop Street, Flatbush Avenue, Parkside Avenue
West: Prospect Park, Grand Army Plaza, Flatbush Avenue

District 9

North: Kings County-Brooklyn State Hospital Complex, Utica Avenue, East New York Avenue

East: East 98 Street
South: Long Island Rail Road
West: New York Avenue

District 10

North: Long Island Rail Road
East: Fourteenth Avenue
South: Dyker Beach Park and Fort Hamilton-U.S. Government Reservation
West: The Narrows, Upper New York Bay

District 11

North: 63 Street
East: Bay Parkway, Stillwell Avenue, 26 Avenue
South: Gravesend Bay
West: Dyker Beach Park, Fourteenth Avenue

District 12

North: Greenwood Cemetery, Caton Avenue
East: Coney Island Avenue
South: Avenue P, 65 Street, Bay Parkway, 63 Street, Fourteenth Avenue, Long Island Rail Road
West: Eighth Avenue

District 13

North: 65 Street, Avenue P
East: Ocean Parkway
South: Atlantic Ocean and Lower New York Bay
West: 26 Avenue, Stillwell Avenue, Bay Parkway

District 14

North: Parade Grounds and Prospect Park, Parkside Avenue, Flatbush Avenue, Winthrop Street
East: New York Avenue, Long Island Rail Road, Nostrand Avenue, Stuart Street
South: Avenue S
West: Ocean Parkway, Avenue P, Coney Island Avenue

District 15

North: Avenue S
East: Brooklyn Marine Park
South: Atlantic Ocean
West: Ocean Parkway

District 16

North: Atlantic Avenue, Stone Avenue, Liberty Avenue
East: Van Sinderen Avenue
South: Long Island Rail Road
West: East 98 Street, Portal Street, Eastern Parkway, Ralph Avenue

District 17

North: Long Island Rail Road, Linden Boulevard
East: Louisiana Avenue, Flatlands Avenue, Extension of Fresh Creek Basin, Fresh Creek Basin
South: Canarsie Beach Park
West: Paerdegat Basin and its extension, Ralph Avenue

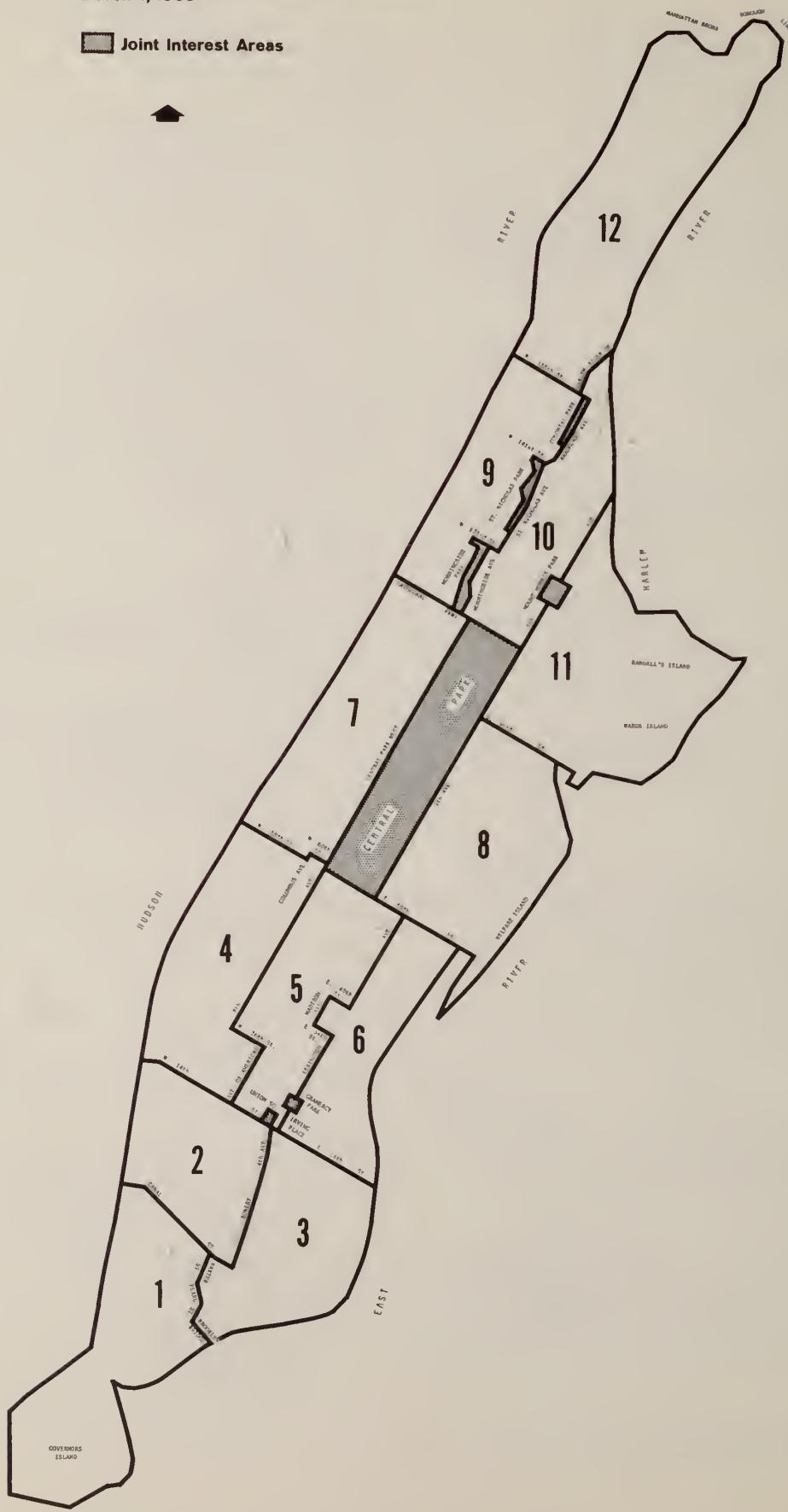
District 18

North: Long Island Rail Road
East: Ralph Avenue, Extension of Paerdegat Basin and Paerdegat Basin
South: Shore Parkway and adjacent parklands, Brooklyn Marine Park
West: Stuart Street, Nostrand Avenue

COMMUNITY PLANNING DISTRICTS MANHATTAN

Adopted by the City Planning Commission
March 1, 1968

Joint Interest Areas



Adopted Boundaries of **MANHATTAN** Community Planning Districts

District 1

North: Canal Street
East: Baxter Street, Pearl Street, Brooklyn Bridge,
East River, Upper New York Bay
South: Upper New York Bay (District includes
Governor's Island)
West: Upper New York Bay, Hudson River

District 2

North: West 14 Street, East 14 Street
East: Fourth Avenue, Bowery
South: Canal Street
West: Hudson River

District 3

North: East 14 Street
East: East River
South: Brooklyn Bridge
West: Pearl Street, Baxter Street, Canal Street, Bowery,
Fourth Avenue

District 4

North: West 59 Street, Columbus Avenue, West 60 Street
East: Central Park West, Eighth Avenue, West 26 Street,
Avenue of the Americas
South: West 14 Street
West: Hudson River

District 5

North: Central Park, East 59 Street
East: Lexington Avenue, East 40 Street, Madison
Avenue, East 34 Street, Lexington Avenue,
Gramercy Park, Irving Place
South: East 14 Street, Union Square, East 14 Street,
West 14 Street
West: Avenue of the Americas, West 26 Street,
Eighth Avenue

District 6

North: East 59 Street
East: East River
South: East 14 Street
West: Irving Place, Gramercy Park, Lexington Avenue,
East 34 Street, Madison Avenue, East 40 Street,
Lexington Avenue

District 7

North: Extension of Cathedral Parkway,
Cathedral Parkway
East: Central Park
South: West 60 Street, Columbus Avenue, West 59 Street
West: Hudson River

District 8

North: East 96 Street
East: East River (District includes Welfare Island)
South: East 59 Street
West: Fifth Avenue

District 9

North: West 155 Street
East: Colonial Park, Bradhurst Avenue, West 141 Street,
St. Nicholas Park, St. Nicholas Avenue,
West 123 Street, Morningside Park
South: Cathedral Parkway, Extension of
Cathedral Parkway
West: Hudson River

District 10

North: Harlem River
East: Fifth Avenue, Mount Morris Park, Fifth Avenue
South: Central Park, Cathedral Parkway
West: Morningside Avenue, West 123 Street, St. Nicholas
Avenue, West 141 Street, Bradhurst Avenue,
West 155 Street, Harlem River Drive

District 11

North: Harlem River
East: East River (District includes Randall's Island and
Ward's Island)
South: East 96 Street
West: Fifth Avenue, Mount Morris Park, Fifth Avenue

District 12

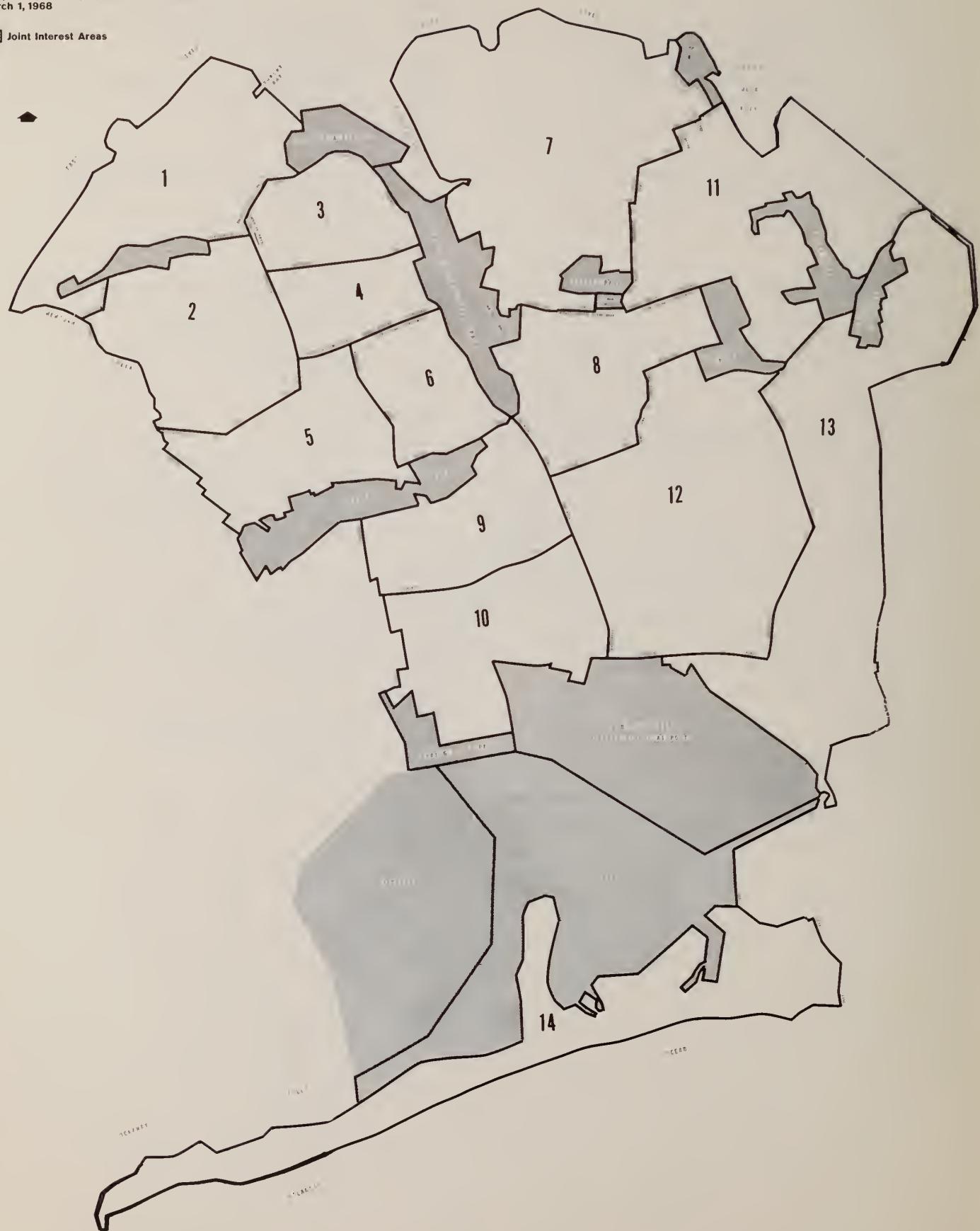
North: Manhattan-Bronx Borough Line
East: Harlem River, Harlem River Drive
South: West 155 Street
West: Hudson River

COMMUNITY PLANNING DISTRICTS

QUEENS

Adopted by the City Planning Commission
March 1, 1968

 Joint Interest Areas



Adopted Boundaries of QUEENS Community Planning Districts

District 1

North: East River and Bowery Bay
East: La Guardia Airport, Grand Central Parkway, Brooklyn-Queens Expressway East, Brooklyn-Queens Expressway, New York Connecting Railroad
South: Northern Boulevard, Sunnyside Yards, 30 Street, 29 Street, Newtown Creek
West: East River

District 2

North: 29 Street, 30 Street, Sunnyside Yards, Northern Boulevard
East: New York Connecting Railroad
South: Eliot Avenue, Metropolitan Avenue
West: Newtown Creek

District 3

North: Grand Central Parkway and La Guardia Airport
East: Flushing Meadows-Corona Park
South: Roosevelt Avenue
West: New York Connecting Railroad, Brooklyn-Queens Expressway, Brooklyn-Queens Expressway East

District 4

North: Roosevelt Avenue
East: Flushing Meadows-Corona Park
South: Queens-Midtown (Horace Harding) Expressway
West: New York Connecting Railroad

District 5

North: Metropolitan Avenue, Eliot Avenue, New York Connecting Railroad, Queens-Midtown (Horace Harding) Expressway
East: Woodhaven Boulevard, Union Turnpike
South: Forest Park
West: Queens-Brooklyn Borough Line

District 6

North: Horace Harding Expressway
East: Flushing Meadows-Corona Park
South: Union Turnpike
West: Woodhaven Boulevard

District 7

North: East River
East: Bell Boulevard, 16 Avenue, 217 Street, 24 Avenue, Bell Boulevard, 26 Avenue, Clearview Expressway, 32 Avenue, Utopia Parkway, Long Island Rail Road, Auburndale Lane, Fresh Meadow Lane, Kissena Park and St. Mary's Cemetery
South: Horace Harding Expressway, Reeves Avenue, Cedar Grove Cemetery
West: Flushing Meadows-Corona Park, Flushing Bay

District 8

North: Reeves Avenue, Horace Harding Expressway, St. Mary's Cemetery, Horace Harding Expressway
East: Cunningham Park
South: Union Turnpike, Utopia Parkway, Home Lawn Street, Hillside Avenue
West: Van Wyck Expressway, Flushing Meadows-Corona Park and Cedar Grove Cemetery

District 9

North: Forest Park, Union Turnpike
East: Van Wyck Expressway
South: Liberty Avenue
West: Queens-Brooklyn Borough Line

District 10

North: Liberty Avenue
East: Van Wyck Expressway
South: John F. Kennedy International Airport and Spring Creek Park
West: Queens-Brooklyn Borough Line

District 11

North: 32 Avenue, Clearview Expressway, 26 Avenue, Bell Boulevard, 24 Avenue, Little Neck Bay
East: City Line
South: Grand Central Parkway, Creedmoor State Hospital and Alley Park, Grand Central Parkway, Cunningham Park, Horace Harding Expressway
West: St. Mary's Cemetery, Kissena Park, Fresh Meadow Lane, Auburndale Lane, Long Island Rail Road, Utopia Parkway

District 12

North: Hillside Avenue, Home Lawn Street, Utopia Parkway, Union Turnpike, Cunningham Park
East: Whitehall Terrace, Francis Lewis Boulevard, Springfield Boulevard
South: Southern Parkway
West: Van Wyck Expressway

District 13

North: Whitehall Terrace, Grand Central Parkway, Alley Park and Creedmoor State Hospital, Grand Central Parkway
East: City Line
South: John F. Kennedy International Airport
West: Southern Parkway, Springfield Boulevard, Francis Lewis Boulevard

District 14

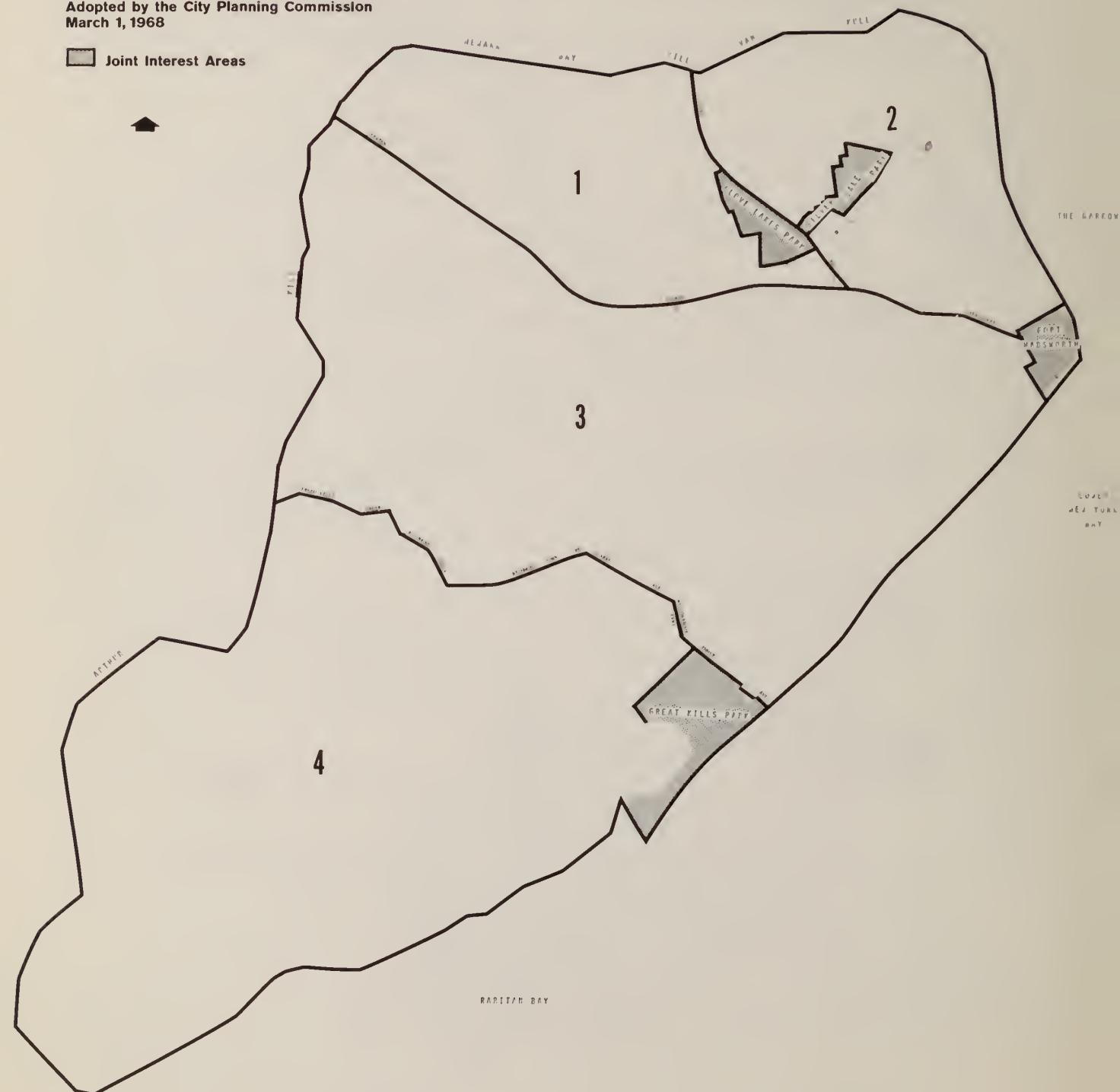
North: Rockaway Inlet and Jamaica Bay
East: City Line
South: Atlantic Ocean
West: Atlantic Ocean

COMMUNITY PLANNING DISTRICTS

RICHMOND

Adopted by the City Planning Commission
March 1, 1968

 Joint Interest Areas



Adopted Boundaries of RICHMOND Community Planning Districts

District 1

North: Kill Van Kull
East: Clove Road, Clove Lakes Park, Clove Road
South: Staten Island Expressway
West: Arthur Kill

District 2

North: Kill Van Kull
East: The Narrows
South: Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island Expressway
West: Clove Road, Silver Lakes Park, Clove Road

District 3

North: Staten Island Expressway, Fort Wadsworth
East: Lower New York Bay
South: Great Kills Park, Emmet Avenue, Willowbrook Parkway, Clarke Avenue, Richmond Town Road, Richmond Creek, Fresh Kills Creek
West: Arthur Kill

District 4

North: Fresh Kills Creek, Richmond Creek, Richmond Town Road, Clarke Avenue, Willowbrook Parkway, Emmet Avenue
East: Great Kills Park, Raritan Bay
South: Raritan Bay
West: Arthur Kill

